BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860. NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do....do.....do	7 00
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Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends. 1-10m*
Aug. 30.

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. 52-tf
Aug. 23d, 1860.

J. A. SADLER,
WITH
SHERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place and 15 Murray st., NEW YORK.
May 17, 1860.—38-6m.*

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment. 196-1w—35-tf
April 23d, 1860.

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care. 35-1y*
April 26th, 1860

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building*, Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 23d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for *the reception of* produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.
JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
TEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on Monday, the 10th of September. The course of studies in this School is extensive, and thorough instruction given in all branches necessary to prepare students for any class in Co lege, or qualify them for the business pursuits of life. Strict attention will be paid, and persevering efforts madet, o secure the advancement of the students, and give full satisfaction to patrons.
RATE OF TUITION
For Primary Branches of English, per session of 5 mos.,$ 8
Higher Branches, do., Mathematics and French,..... 12
Latin, Greek and Classical Literature,..... 18
Board can be obtained with the Principal, or with other good families, convenient to the School, at $8 per month.
August 10th 1860. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. 51-7t*

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will be resumed on Monday, the 3d of September next.
The Trustees are gratified to inform their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. G. M. Gibbs as Principal of the Institution.
Mr. Gibbs has had several years experience in teaching, and having employed a competent assistant, no efforts will be spared to make the Institution all that parents and guardians could desire. The Trustees, therefore, confidently solicit the patronage of the surrounding community, and all who desire a healthy location and thorough intellectual and moral culture for their sons and wards.
The course of instruction will embrace those branches necessary to qualify for business pursuits, and also for entering any College in the State.
L. C. GRAVES, J. R. BEAMAN, WM. C. DRAUGHON, L. C. HUBBARD, } Trustees.
Clinton, August 8th, 1860. 51-2m

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.
C. W. McCLAMMY, JR., PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks:
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... $ 9 00
" " Higher " 12 50
" " Languages, ... 15 00
No deduction made except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. Board convenient to the School can be obtained at from $6 to $8 per month. For further information, address the Principal. L. HIGHSMITH, Sec. Board Trustees.
Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860 48-3m*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS SCHOOL will commence its Eleventh session on the 1st MONDAY IN OCTOBER, under the joint superintendence of J. DeB. Hooper, (for many years Professor of Languages in the University of N. C.,) and T. C. Hooper, (the present Principal,) assisted by a full corps of experienced and carefully selected instructors.
TERMS:
Board per Session of 20 weeks,.....$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department,..... 20 00
" in Academic " 15 00
" in Primary " 12 00
" in Music on Piano,..... 20 00
" " Harp,..... 25 00
" " Melodeon,..... 18 00
" " Guitar,..... 18 00
" in Painting in Oil Colors,..... 20 00
" " in Water Colors,..... 12 00
Grecian Painting,..... 15 00
Drawing,..... 10 00
Use of Piano $4, Harp $5, Melodeon $3, Guitar $2 50.
One-half of Board and Tuition payable in advance.
July 17th, 1860. 267-1w—47-t1O

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.
THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address
Rev. W. A. SMITH,
President Randolph Macon College, Virginia.
July 19th, 1860. 47-t1O

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, including every thing, per month,....$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... 12 50
" in higher English,..... 16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics 21 00
Contingent Fee,..... 1 00
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.
Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished *Female Education.*
The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
July 12, 1860. 46-3m*

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.
JOHN BARDEN.
July 19th, 1860 47-4m

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C. D. L. BROCK.
July 24th, 1860. 49-tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

RUNAWAY
FROM MY RESIDENCE IN KINSTON, on the 10th inst., my negro woman TENER, aged 26 years, carrying her youngest child, a boy about 10 months old, named GEORGE. The woman is of medium heighth, quite muscular, and very likely. The child is quite likely. The woman will weigh 140 or 150 lbs.
Her father and mother live down about Wilmington. She will probably endeavor to get there.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for her lodgment in New Hanover county Jail.
DANIEL L. BROCK.
Kinston, Aug. 21, 1860. 299-6t—1-1m

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.
ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36 6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marateller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. 39-tf
May 26th, 1858

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless efforts another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, to EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of any one who used it, dissatisfaction by On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—37-1y

PAINTS. PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Glass Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.
Feb. 16.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY LAND FOR SALE, lying on the West side of Little Pee Dee River, 18 miles from the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. Said tract contains 900 or 1,000 acres, about one hundred and twenty-five of which is under cultivation, and is very good for Corn.—The woodland is very well timbered with Pine, and there is a large body of good Turpentine land adjoining it that has to be sold for a division. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the premises.
MALCOM CLARK.
Pee Dee, Marion District, S. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 3 3t*

FOR SALE—50,000 PEACH TREES and other *Nursery Stock.* Send for a *Descriptive Catalogue,* giving plain directions for their proper treatment—*gratis.*
WILLIAM PARRY,
Cinnaminson, N. J.
September 6, 1860.—2-5t.

FOR SALE AND NO MISTAKE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move West, now offers for sale the plantation on which he now lives in Bladen county. The plantation contains about 1,000 acres; about one half is as good farming land as the county affords, with about 200 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and about 500 acres more of as good swamp land as can be found in North Carolina; on the place is a good two story building and all other necessary buildings; as well watered as any place in N. C. Also, about 1,000 acres of as good Turpentine land as the county affords, the pines unboxed. Also, about 1,000 acres in Sampson county, of as good as the county or State affords, all unboxed and well timbered with as good tun timber as can be found. Also, 150 acres in Bladen, lying immediately on the S. & R. Road; this land is good for farming and turpentine; and if desired can be bought my brother's land adjoining the homestead, containing about 1,500 acres of good farming and turpentine land. For further particulars call on the place or address me at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county. If not disposed of will be sold at public sale on the first day of December, 1860. I will sell my stock of cattle and hogs and a team of mules if desired. Terms accommodating; call and see; a bargain can be had.
JAS. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., Aug. 27, 1860 2-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the Plantation he recently purchased known as the NEWFIELDS PLACE, lying on the Cape Fear River, 27 miles above Wilmington, containing 1,000 acres; three hundred rich river bottom, the balance upland, oak and hickory of very superior quality. The valley is as safe as any land on the river. The uplands, good clay foundation, underlaid with marl of the very best quality and in great abundance, it is considered (and doubtless is) the very best Cotton Plantation on the river. It is in the possession of a Tenent who will show it to any one in my absence. S. LLOYD.
Aug. 30. 1-tIN

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN ONSLOW COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of George J. Ward, deceased, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT and PLANTATION where the deceased resided. The Dwelling is large and commodious, and, although located upon the Plantation, is withing the limits of the corporation of Jacksonville. The Plantation consists of ONE THOUSAND AND FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, situated on New River, and is partly embraced within the limits of said corporation. A large portion of the Land is cleared, the balance well timbered and can be easily drained.
Also, 1700 acres of TURPENTINE LAND, with the Trees mostly boxed. This land is on New River, about five miles below Jacksonville.
Also, the Plantation on Bachelor's Delight, containing about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, about ten miles above Jacksonville.
The above Lands, if not sold at private sale before the month of November next, will be sold publicly.
For further particulars, address
RICHARD W. WARD, Executor,
Aug. 16, 1860.—51-tINov. Jacksonville, N. C.
☞ Tarboro' Mercury copy and send bill as above.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Railroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this county affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C.
July 19, 1860. 47 tf

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34 tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1860.
Rinaldi & Brother, vs. George W. McMillan. } Attachment levied upon Defendant's interest in the lands of the late Angus McMillan.
IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, George W. McMillan, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a public newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six consecutive weeks, commanding him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or replevy, otherwise the conditional judgment of the Justice will be made absolute and final, and the interest of the defendant, in the lands above mentioned, will be sold for the satisfaction of plaintiff's debt.
Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Elizabethtown, the 25th day of August, A.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

The Issue.

The true practical issue now is between Breckinridge and Lincoln, and we really think that Breckinridge has much the better chance. This is *so*. We have thought of it and we have figured it out in our own mind. We look upon California as certain for Breckinridge. Oregon is certain *against* Lincoln; the chances that it will go for Breckinridge are two to one. Pennsylvania and New Jersey will be more apt to go *against* Lincoln, than *for* him. In 1856 the conservative vote of Pennsylvania exceeded the Fremont vote by something over eighty thousand votes. Buchanan obtained a clear actual majority of *all* the votes, and Fillmore got some eighty-one thousand. The anti-Republican vote then was some eighty-three thousand in the majority.

We are forced to the conviction that Republicanism, or rather anti-Southernism, under whatever name it may be classed, has had a fearful and portentous development at the North, but, at the same time, we feel convinced that there is still a decided anti-abolition majority in Pennsylvania. Now, Fremont, with his Southern birth, and other surroundings, did not alarm the conservatives, nor ought he to have alarmed them as much as Mr. Lincoln, who is worse (at present) than Seward himself, because he has all the animosity of Seward, not tempered by the education, talent or knowledge of statesmanship which every candid and sensible man must concede to the arch-Republican from New York. Mr. Seward is a cultivated man. A man who looks ahead—a man of unquestionable ability. He is none of the vulgar demagogues that you hear about. Lincoln may, if elected, and possibly will, resort to some course that will unite the South on disunion on their part, or recession on the part of their assailants. Lincoln might be just fool enough *not* to recede. Seward certainly *would*, rather than attempt to pluck the unripe pear.—But Seward would never abandon his policy. He would bide his time. If he could not storm the citadel he would sap it. He would undermine its walls and corrupt its garrison. For the present, however, so far as the issue of union and disunion is concerned, more depends upon Lincoln than upon Seward, because we think it possible that Lincoln would bring the issue on at once.

As regards Mr. Douglas, it is evident that *he* can carry *no* State South unless it be Missouri. Neither can he possibly carry any State North. He *may* get some few electoral votes contingently, but that will be by a combination or coalition, Breckinridge having the first showing. Mr. Bell *may* possibly do as well South as Mr. Fillmore,—he cannot do better North,—he may pick up a few contingent electoral votes by coalescing with Douglas or Breckinridge or both, but even then he will occupy a mere outside position, with no sort of chance. The only real, practical issue is between Lincoln and Breckinridge, and yet we pick up Bell and Douglas papers mutually bepraising each other, and really talking as if either of their candidates, or both of them combined, had any chance in the world, which they havn't, and the people ought to understand it. It is all a sham. There are but two political powers in the Union now;—slavery and anti-slavery—Equality of the South, or non-equality. One party—one *power* is represented by Mr. Breckinridge—the other by Mr. Lincoln. Choose ye between them, and leave little outside parties—little side-shows—to take care of themselves, or go to the deuce their own way.

The Last of the Bourbons.—Reflections Thereon.

There is something absolutely ludicrous in the sudden collapse of the "Kingdom of the two Sicilies." It reminds one of a scene in a pantomime, or of the sudden changes effected by the Ravels. The whole fabric appears to have been a sham. It was crushed in as easily as you would crush an egg-shell. To call it a *power* was to mis-call it. It was what this country would be with the constitution gone and fanatics in power—a mere union of force, without moral cohesion. It was a thing out of date. A thing that cannot exist now or hereafter. Those who tell us that here, in America, men can be compelled, and sovereign States coerced to obedience to mere authority, when the prineiple upon which that authority can alone justly rest has been violated, must think that the Southern States are more abject than the "hereditary bondsmen" of the two Sicilies. Is it so?

Talk about disunion! We have heard men talk disunion and advocate secession, and they are now nearly all Douglas men. One of the most ultra, fire-eating, secession speeches we ever heard in our life, was delivered by a leading friend of Mr. Douglas, now a State elector on the Douglas ticket in North Carolina. We have never been a disunionist nor secessionist, *per se*, but we know, as everybody does, that a law which is opposed to the conscience and opinions of the people upon whom it is intended to operate, never *does* operate. The same will apply to the matter of Union. A Union which requires threats of hanging to keep it together, is *no* Union. It will crumble upon the first touch and fall to pieces like the Neapolitan despotism.

What is the use of bandying accusations of disunionism and all that sort of thing? Nobody *wants* disunion, or if there be any such, they must be found among the ranks of disappointed office-seekers, who would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. The *people* are *not* office-seekers. But, on the other hand, who supposes, for a moment, that the mere *form* of union, without the spirit of justice and equality to give it a soul, could be long preserved, or would be worth preserving? Why, it would be like setting up a mummy and pretending to obey it as a man. Nay, it would be worse—it would be like keeping a decaying corpse to poison the air with its fœtid exhalations, and pretending to revere it as the head of a household. Let us labor with all our power to keep alive and intact the Constitution, the *soul*, of which the Union is only the *body*. Don't let us stultify ourselves by supposing that we can, with advantage, or even with impunity, keep above-ground the festering body, after the spirit has fled. We really think that the people of the North dream that such a feat is possible to Yankee ingenuity. We think they are misled by the apparent willingness of many Southern politicians to submit—even to lend themselves to anti-Southern domination. The thing, however, is not so. The Union, as formed and as contemplated, must cease just as soon as it depends upon mere compulsion. The compelled portion *may* be *subjects*—they cannot be *citizens*.—When *that* comes, it will amount to a revolution, and the present government is at an end.

☞The Associate Editor of the *Journal* was at Kenansville on Monday and Tuesday of this week.—Judge Bailey is holding the Fall Term of the Superior Court for Duplin there. There does not appear to be any business of public importance before the Court.

The farmers complain considerably of short crops in Duplin, and money appears to be quite scarce. Nevertheless, our friends in old Duplin are always ready and willing to come up to the mark, and fix up their little matters with the *Journal*. Next to New Hanover, Duplin is our banner county, and she is also the Democratic banner county in this District. She will roll up her usual majority for Breckinridge and Lane, if she does not increase it, which is more than likely that she will. We heard of but two Douglas men in the county. There *may* be two or three more, but it is doubtful.—We really trust that the two we heard of will yet think better of it and cast their votes for the regular Breckinridge and Lane Electoral Ticket.

It had been announced that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., elector at large on the Douglas ticket, would address the people of Duplin on Tuesday last, (yesterday,) but he did not make his appearance.

THE SCHOOLS.—There are two very fine Schools in or near Kenansville. The Female School is under the control of Rev. Mr. Sprunt, long and favorably known as the Principal of the male school there. The Male School is now directed by Mr. Clements, formerly of Lillington, New Hanover county. Both Institutions are quite successful, and we believe that they are deservedly so.

Cuteness.

There is a pleasant city in Ohio, called Cleveland, lying on the shores of Lake Erie, and not far from the scene of Perry's victory in the last war. This city is not only a handsome city, but it is a wealthy and flourishing one and a patriotic one to boot, and more than that, it is a place of shrewd calculators who know how to make even their patriotism pay.

Now these worthy Clevelanders thought unto themselves that they ought to have a monument to the brave Perry and to themselves, for when people put up this sort of thing they have an eye to their own glory as well as to that of the hero of their admiration. And furthermore, they reflected that as Perry's glory was such a glory as could not be increased by the height of any monument that might be erected to his memory, why then, wherefore should they erect any high monument. The thing was plain. They didn't erect any high monument, they erected to this great naval hero, whose glorious achievement on Lake Erie saved the Northwest, a little monument, about twenty feet high from the pavement to the crown of the hero's head, and at a cost all told of ten thousand dollars. Thus did the great Northwest—the beautiful city of Cleveland, etc., etc., honor the great Perry.

So much for Perry. Then for themselves. They had engravings of their little monument inserted in the pictorials. They invited all the persons in the world related to the hero to be present. They got Bancroft the historian to deliver an address on the occasion. In fact, they advertised and puffed up a show *a la Barnum*, and the result was that a tremendous concourse of people was drawn together, out of whom the railroad companies, hotels and other business interests of Cleveland, made enough money to pay for the little monument ten times over. So you see how virtue is its own reward—how patriotism and prosperity march hand in hand, and how the very memory of Perry is a treasure to some of his countrymen.

Commerce of the United States.

The official report of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, show a large increase in our foreign commerce over all past years. The imports were $361,797, exceeding the immense and hitherto unprecedented importations of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857, by about a million—those of 1858 by seventy-nine millions, and those of 1859 by twenty-three millions. The exports are put down at $400,167,000, being thirty-seven millions in advance of all former years, and one hundred and ninety millions greater than they were nine years ago. This is going ahead with railroad speed.

Let us examine a little farther as regards the items which go to make up this commerce. The power of any people to import depends upon their power to export, for thus it is that they must pay. It will appear on examination that California and the South furnish nearly all the exports. Thus:—

Cotton	$191,806,555
Tobacco	15,906,547
Rice	2,567,399
Turpentine	3,734,527
Gold	56,946,851
	270,961,879

These are exclusively from the South and the Pacific coast. Deducting their amount from the aggregate we have left $129,205,121 and of that $27,000,000 is made up of foreign goods and gold re-exported, leaving only 102,205,121 of possible northern exports. But it is not probable that all or nearly all of that is Northern produce. The items are made up of Breadstuffs, $25,656,494; Meats, $20,206,265; Fish, $4,156,480; Timber, $11,756,060; Manufactures, $35,454,644; Miscellaneous, $4,975,639.—Now, in the item of Breadstuffs, although the North supplies the European export, nearly or quite all of the flour sent to inter-tropical climates is Southern; meats and fish are mainly Northern,—especially fish, although much of the pork and bacon put up at Cincinnati or St. Louis, is grown in Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri. There is probably more live oak and yellow pine exported from the South than there is of all other kinds of timber from the North. The manufactures are mainly Northern. However, in the articles of breadstuffs, meats and timber, the South is most certainly entitled to a credit of some twenty millions, leaving to the North, exclusive of California, about one-fifth of all the exports; and, even with California, not more than one-third. The Northern foreign export of manufactures is comparatively unimportant, but the possession of the domestic market which the Union secures to that section, more than compensates it. By means of this market, it is enabled to settle its balances in Europe with Southern products—keep its people employed, and be independent of foreign competition.

The famine panic, arising from the reported failure, or anticipated failure of the crops in Europe, especially in Great Britain, is nearly over. It turns out, that although the crops will be deficient, they will not be so to anything like the extent that people had been led to expect. The West will not be able to exact starvation prices, either from Europe or the rest of the world. We may all live another year. The "Great North-West" will permit us.

Acknowledgements.

We feel almost ashamed of ourselves for our failure to notice some of the courtesies of our friends.

A week or so ago, Mr. Arthur Smith presented us with a goodly assortment of as nice apples as could be found in or out of the State. Some of them large yellow fellows—others large red-cheeked ones, and others offering different specimens of the russett, but all good.

Last week we got some pears from Mr. Joseph Green, of Brunswick county. They were immense. We eat one of them. It was too big. We advise nobody to eat all of a two-pound pear, or a one-pound pear either, at one time. *We* know why we give this advice. It's good advice. Our thanks are due to Mr. Green, however, for his courtesy.

Our acknowledgments are also due, and are hereby tendered, to Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., Secretary State Agricultural Society, for a complimentary ticket to the Fair of the Society, admitting to all the privileges, etc.

☞We have said before, and we regret to have to repeat it now, but our sincere conviction is that all the talk about fusions to carry New York against Lincoln, amounts to just nothing. It is all hollow—hollow—hollow, and the Breckinridge men see and know it, and are outsiders.

The State of New York is governed by scheming speculators and railroad influences. The New York Central, and its combinations, connections, patronages, etc., can twist and turn the politics of the interior and the action of the Legislature. The "Albany Regency," by which the Democratic clique is known, and the "Albany Junta," by which name the former Whig, now Republican, clique is designated, the former controlled by Dean Richmond, the latter by Thurlow Weed, are both composed of associations of speculators and speculative interests, and these interests actuating them control all their actions.

Now, it is said—and perhaps with perfect truth, certainly with every show of truth—that a great speculative scheme is afloat, and, indeed, the understanding consummated by which this scheme is to be carried out. This scheme involves the construction of a great Northern Pacific Railroad, to which Congress is to give, by way of advance mail pay, military service pay, alternate lands, and what not, say two or three hundred millions of dollars, in the course of a comparatively short period of years. Of course, private parties are to enter into certain stipulations. These stipulations will be entered into by the great lines of railroad running from the northern Atlantic seaboard to the West. They will become contractors, and they and their agents will quietly pocket millions without the outlay of a cent. To this scheme a Republican President and Republican Congress are necessary. What can we expect of honor from Richmond, Weed and Company, under these circumstances. The pretence of Democracy kept up by Richmond, Church, Cagger, or Confidence Cassidey, at Charleston or Baltimore, was, we most solemnly believe, all nonsense, or worse than nonsense—a sham and a snare. *They* didn't want Douglas nominated—certainly not elected. They wanted no Democrat. They are working now against any fusion. They want no one who won't go in for their great stealing speculation.

Of Pennsylvania there is a strong hope. The majority of the people of that State, although sometimes carried off to vote for men of unsound views upon the slavery question, have never done so because of those views, but in spite of them. We do not think that either Pennsylvania or New Jersey will endorse the Irrepressible Conflict doctrines of Seward and Lincoln, or be lead by political renegades like Forney or Hickman. Upon these and upon the Pacific States our hopes are founded. Although Pennsylvania has a fine central line of Railroad, still the management of this line has not yet become a power in the State to the extent that the intriguers of the New York managements have.—The good old farmers of the interior are not easily roped in to such movements either. There is also a strong conservative feeling in New Jersey. If these States go for anybody save Lincoln they will go for Breckinridge to beat Lincoln. East and North of Pennsylvania and New Jersey we look for nothing. If either New York or any of the New England States go for anybody save Lincoln we shall be surprised. They have been speculated upon and the balance of power is controlled by the political speculators *for a consideration*. Mark the course of things with reference to the Pacific Railroad in the next Congress.

☞All the flummery going the rounds of the united Douglas-Bell Opposition papers to the effect that the Breckinriage leaders in New York could not get Mr. Buchanan's consent to a fusion, is untrue. The facts are, that Mr. Buchanan did urge a union in New York to defeat Lincoln—that the Breckinridge men did appoint a committee to meet a similar committee of the Douglas managers. These committees met and agreed upon a plan of union, which was rejected by the Douglas State Committee, under the dictation of Dean Richmond. Finally, on a Breckinridge Association in New York opening negotiations to see if the Douglas committee would do anything, they were told, that in *no case* would *a single man on the Breckinridge Electoral ticket, nor any man openly identified with the Breckinridge party*, be put upon the Douglas-Bell union ticket. This, under Mr. Douglas' inspiration and dictation.—Who are to blame? The Breckinridge men, or the Douglas-Bell opposition?

RAILROAD VS. LIGHTNING.—We received yesterday evening, the 20th, the Wilmington papers of the 15th, and the Rough Notes of the 17th, three days later from Goldsboro', five days from Wilmington. Where have they been?

By the way, we have constant complaints from subscribers that they do not receive their papers. Is the fault at your office Mr. Post Master.—*Raleigh Press.*

We don't know how the matter may be, but certain it is that we get the *Press* very irregularly, and when we do get it at all, we are as apt to get two or three days' issue at a time as not. The same will apply to other papers as well as the *Press*. *What* occasions the irregularity in the reception of letters and papers is more than we know. Who does know? It ought to be remedied. It might be, as easily as not, if its cause was known. But we are tired complaining. It does no good, and perhaps we might be blaming, where blame is not due.

The Washington Dispatch.

This paper has at length had the candor to come out openly and avow its position as an advocate of BELL and EVERETT. It has always shown itself to be an opponent of the Democratic party—a courteous and respectable one, we must admit; and we have no doubt that it will be equally so now that it carries the flag as well as fires the guns of the Opposition. We shall respect it none the less as an open and avowed, than as a covert opponent. In fact, we shall respect it more. We have no sympathy with that *quasi*-neutrality that cloaks bitter partizanship, or personal pique, or ambition, under the specious pretence of independence. We trust Messrs. Granger & Woollen, the Editors and Proprietors of the *Dispatch*, may meet with every pecuniary success.

FOUND DEAD.—Coroner Jones held an inquest on Friday, over the body of a free negro woman, named Betsey Hagan, aged about 60 years, found dead on the lot of Mr. J. W. Potter, in the Eastern portion of the town. It appears that the woman lived in a small house on Mr. P.'s lot, and that early in the morning, as himself and brother came out of his house, they found the woman lying dead in the yard. She had been "ailing" for some years, and it is supposed, that in going out that morning to attend to some duty, she fell dead. The verdict of the Jury was that she came to her death from natural causes.

MORE NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton over the North Carolina Railroad, received here this season, was brought in last evening. It was raised in Davidson county, by John A. Bradshaw, Esq., and is consigned to Messrs. W. H. McRary & Co.; it is not yet offered on market.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

FOR DEEP RIVER LOCKS.—We notice among our clearances to-day, that the steamer *John Dawson* leaves for Averysboro'. It is the intention of her owners to enter the Locks and proceed up the same until a full load is obtained by the steamer.—*Ib.*

The population of Boston is 177,902, being a gain of 39,114 since 1850, when it was 138,788. We have not seen the report of the population of the adjoining and contiguous municipalities.

☞Four hundred widows and orphans have been made by the sinking of the Lady Elgin.

☞We are requested to state that Mr. Allen's appointments at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and Whiteville, Columbus county, have been changed from Tuesday Oct. 2nd at Elizabethtown to Monday Oct. 1st., and from Tuesday Oct. 9th at Whiteville to Monday Oct. 8th. Mr. Allen hopes also to be able to meet his competitor, Mr. Dockery, at Clinton.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the above Institution. We think that it will be found conducive to the interests of young gentlemen who contemplate attending Lectures this Fall, to do so at the New Orleans or some other Southern Medical School, more especially if they intend practising their profession at the South or Southwest, as in the Hospitals of New Orleans they will be enabled to acquire a more intimate acquaintance with the peculiar type which diseases assume under the influence of a Southern climate. We might also dwell upon the propriety of patronizing and thus building up Institutions in our own section.

By the way, we noticed in the last Catalogue of the New Orleans Medical School, the names of some two or three graduates from this section.

☞The "Wide Awakes," the Republican Clubs at the North, take their name from that by which John Brown's company was known in Kansas. These "Wide Awake" Clubs, composed of the rowdy element at the North, are the instrumentalities by which the South is to be coerced into obedience to Abe Lincoln, and all who don't quietly submit to any aggression, are to be "hung high as Haman."

These clubs are aided and abetted by Northern politicians, and puffed up by Northern presses, and sustained by Northern funds accumulated from the profits of Southern trade. They are the staple element in political receptions, their uniform and discipline showing them off to considerable advantage. They, and such as they, crowded Jones' Woods on the occasion of the big Douglas barbecue there. They turned out to receive him at Elmira. They back up the threats of coercion made by Douglas—the proclamation of the irrepressible conflict made by Abraham Lincoln. They are an important portion of the forces to be employed for the coercion of the South.

Pole Raising at Warsaw.

We learn that the Democratic citizens of Warsaw, Duplin county, held a meeting on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to raise a Breckinridge and Lane Flag Pole at that place, on Saturday, the 22d inst. Mr. James T. Matthis presided, and Mr. Samuel R. Bowden acted as Secretary.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Lippman, Aarons, Smith, Rivenbark, Swinson and Dr. Broadhurst was appointed to superintend the erection of the pole. It was announced that W. A. Allen, Esq., Democratic Elector for this District, would be present on Saturday, and address the meeting, at which the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Wants to Return.

We find in the Kinston *Advocate*, the annexed letter from a colored man formerly a slave in Wayne County, but who was emancipated some years since by the Legislature, and went to the Northern land of promise where negroes are as good as white people, and every body loves them so much—*out of their sight.*

The letter is addressed to Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., a member elect from Wayne County to the next Legislature. It will itself explain the objects and wishes of the writer, however defective it may be in spelling and composition:—

State of New York, Brooklyn L. I.
september 1st 1860

Mr W. T. Doch Sir I writ to you to let you no that I am well hoping those few lines may find you the same. I have written to you because I no you are a man I can depend on. I want to no if I pertition to come back to N. C and be a slave again if you are a member elected this year if you will advocate it the general assembly & if you will be after gitting the consent of wayn county of her leading men you will please to writ to me & let me no what the prospect would be. Your obedient servant,

D. B. Williams.

This was my old name david Bulls Williams.
if this letter is agreeable I will writ again & let you no my reason for writing at all
Direct your letter to Brooklyn L. I.

Nancy St
No. 152

A Douglasite Fact.

Gen. Thomas S. Green, one of the North Carolina seceders, and who, in the Yancey convention at Baltimore, put Joe Lane in nomination for Vice President, was beaten for the State Senate at the late election by Dr. Pitchford, a Douglas man, in Warren county, which gave Buchanan some 770 votes.

We copy the above from Miles Taylor's bought-up organ, the Washington *States and Union*. Mr. Green's name is *not* Thomas S. Green. It is Thomas Jefferson Green. He was *not* beaten by a Douglas man. Dr. Pitchford is *not* a Douglas man. There are not five Douglas men in Warren county. There was *no* Yancey Convention at Baltimore. There was a meeting—a convention of the delegates representing the Democratic States. Gen. Green was a member of that convention, and then and now had and has more true Democracy in his composition than Miles Taylor, Stephen A. Douglas, and the whole "kit and bilin'" of them.

☞Any failure of our Subscribers, in receiving the *Journal* on the lower route, (South side of Market and all South of that) will attribute it to the illness of the Carrier. We shall take it as a favor if our patrons will report any such failures to this office.

"Democrat."

Our new cotemporaries of the Douglas school remind us of the boy who occupied the time when he ought to have been putting out his tongue and taking pains over his writing, in making a certain eccentric combination of lines, under which he wrote, "This is a Horse." A very necessary precaution, else nobody would have recognized the resemblance, or seen its equine affinities.—So it is with the new Douglas organs aforesaid. They are all labelled "Democrat," on the same principle that the boy's drawing was marked "horse." There is the True Democrat at Petersburg, the National Democrat at Raleigh, and again the True Democrat at Charlotte. They are ostentatiously *labelled* "Democrat." What more can be said, than that the label is very necessary to show the intention.

THE MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE AT STANTONSBURG.—We learn from the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* of the 20th inst., that the meeting at Stantonsburg, Wilson county, on the 19th, was very largely attended, and was addressed by Senator Bragg, E. G. Haywood, Esq., and Hon. Thos. Ruffin.

The whole affair was a complete success, the dinner *was* a dinner, and was got up in a style to defy competition. The speaking was excellent—the viands were savory—the people were in good humour, and the ball at night went "merry as a marriage bell."

☞Read John Bell's Record, commenced in to-day's *Journal*. We will give it in broken doses to suit consumers. It is quite interesting. The ring of the bell will be found rather cracked.

GEORGETOWN, S. C.—The population of Georgetown, including Brown Town, is 942 free persons, and 888 slaves;—1830 in all. The valuation of the real estate is $415,510.

EARLY FROSTS.—We learn that light frosts were seen in Chesterfield and Darlington Districts, S. C., as early as the 12th instant, which is almost if not wholly unprecedented.

☞On Thursday last a terrible fire at Fort Smith, Arkansas, destroyed property to the amount of $300,000.

☞Our neighbor of the *Herald*, in his yesterday's issue, goes into quite a "conniption" over some extract from the *National Intelligencer*, which says that on Thursday last, Col. Walter L. Steele delivered an encouraging address to the Breckinridge and Lane men of Wilmington, N. C., etc. Now, all the remarks of the *Herald* are founded on a mistake. Col. Walter L. Steele did *not* address anybody in Wilmington, N. C., on last Thursday. He *was not here* at that time. On Thursday or Friday afternoon or evening, he did make some remarks to the North Carolina Breckinridge and Lane Club of Washington, D. C., when called upon, being invited to their rooms, as is stated by the *Constitution* newspaper, and copied into the *Journal* of yesterday. The *Herald* or the *Intelligencer* is hasty or inadequately informed, as it is wholly so when it further says, "Every intelligent person here knows that Mr. Breckinridge is losing ground every day, and is already the hindmost candidate in the field." Now this is rich, but it is too fat altogether. A little streak of lean might have relieved it, perhaps saved it; but there is no lean in it at all; it is *all* fat. There are some fifteen to sixteen hundred people in New Hanover county who will show their faith by their votes in November, and they are *not* disunionists, either. The *Herald* is evidently on the funny vein, but it must not strain things. A joke is a joke.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have picked up the *National Intelligencer* containing the announcement referred to by the *Herald*. As it appeared in the *Intelligencer* of Monday or Tuesday at farthest, it could not have been predicated upon any remarks in the *Journal*, which did not reach Washington until Tuesday evening *after* the *Intelligencer* had been published. We wonder how that usually accurate paper came to make such a mistake. But the support of Bell and Everett will lead *anybody* into mistakes.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

"He Will not be Disappointed."

Under the above caption, the Newbern *Progress* says: "In Mr. Breckinridge's Ashland speech occurs the following sentence, which is proof conclusive that *he* has no hope of being elected President:"

"But I am content with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State, *and I look forward with pleasure to the prospects I have of serving my country in the Senate of the United States for the next six years.*"

No such sentence occurs in Mr. Breckinridge's Ashland speech, nor could any such inference be drawn from even the first brief and imperfect telegraphic sketch of it. What he *did* say we give below, quoting from an authorized version, as we find it in the *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday, September 18th. We give the whole paragraph:

And when that Convention assembled at Baltimore, my feelings and my conduct were still unchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitation on my part and against my expressed wishes, was presented to the country for the office of President by a Convention and under circumstances which certainly deserved the most respectful consideration. No man could be vain enough to anticipate that his name would be placed before the country; but having heard that such a thing was possible, I constantly said that "I did not desire to be presented to the American people, but was content, and more than content, with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State and country." And I looked forward with pleasure to the prospect of serving Kentucky in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. [Cries of "Good."] My name, however, was presented, and I felt that I could not refuse to accept the nomination under the circumstances, without abandoning vital principles and betraying my friends. [Applause.]

Nay, even taking the brief and unsatisfactory telegraphic report, we find it to run as follows:

When the Convention assembled at Baltimore, my feelings and my conduct were still unchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitation on my part, was presented as a candidate. Previously, not deeming such a thing possible, I said I did not desire to be presented to the American people, but I am content with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State and my country, and I look forward with pleasure to the prospects I have of serving my county in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. My name, however, was presented, and I felt that I could not refuse to accept the nomination under the circumstances, without abandoning vital principles and betraying my friends.

He said this as declining the use of his name for a nomination, and *before* his nomination. We need not add anything further to characterize the style of electioneering that the article of the *Progress* would indicate as being adopted against Major Breckinridge, but take it for granted that the *Progress* itself will make the proper *amende.*

☞The Douglasites are pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the devoted head of Senator Clingman of North Carolina. We find the following delectable sentences in the *States and Union* of Washington City, a paper published by James S. Holland, for the Proprietors, the names of these latter not being given, but generally supposed to include Miles Taylor of Louisiana, Chairman of the Douglas Committee. "Senator Clingman" says the *States and Union*, "has made himself more odious than any of the Yancey bolters, by his treachery to Judge Douglas, whose bosom friend he aspired to be. Language fails when the attempt is made to describe such baseness as he has been guilty of."—Thus it is that Miles Taylor & Co., presume to characterize the conduct of a Southern Senator, who recognises his first duty to his State, and resents the insolent threats of coercion hurled against Sovereign States by Mr. Douglas. Ah, Messrs. Miles Taylor & Co., all this sort of thing wont do. *It wont go, Messrs. Taylor & Co.* No!

THEY MUST FEEL BAD.—The editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* loftily proclaims the fact that he doesn't know either Mr. Houston, of Duplin, or Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow. Of course these gentlemen must feel awfully "cut down." We rather think that the wrong credit was given to a little extract from the Salisbury *Banner* instead of the *Watchman*, and we also think that the editor of the *Watchman* understood this perfectly, as such things *will* occur, but there are people to whom the chance of saying something rude offers too great a temptation to be resisted.

☞We hardly recollect any instance in which a man damaged himself as seriously as Mr. Douglas did by his coercion speeches at Norfolk and Raleigh. Previous to his visit to Virginia, there was every reason to fear that he might have strength enough to carry off a sufficient number of votes from Breckinridge to give the vote of the State to Bell. Now, the skies are clear. He came—he talked and he conquered—*his own friends*. He slew himself. Virginia is all right. So is North Carolina. He has since been going about working with all his might to prevent any co-operation for the defeat of Lincoln. Those who once preferred him, have been forced to abandon him. The South is fast becoming a unit on Breckinridge and Lane.

☞We have been rather puzzled to find out accurately the name of the unfortunate gentleman who acted as Walker's second in command in Honduras. The name is Rudler, he was a native of Alabama, served in Mexico as an officer in the Lousiana Regiment. Went to California—joined his fortunes to Walker's in Nicaragua and since, and now has been joined with him in the last sad result. Rudler and Walker have been shot. He seems to have been highly esteemed by those who knew him.

☞The new buildings for the accommodation of the Courts and municipal offices in Philadelphia are to be of white marble and cost a million and a half of dollars, according to the plans and estimates addopted by the commission. The contract has yet to be ratified by the city council.

A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.—The leading campaign document which fills the columns of the *Opposition* press in this State, seems to be the Speech made at Raleigh by Stephen A. Douglas. Even our venerable and quiet friend of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, has got it in with a puff equal to Cherry Pectoral or the "Big Indian."

POLE RAISING.—They say that some of the boys at Goldsboro,' fired with enthusiasm and stimulated by example, did last week raise a Belleverett-Douglas-Johnson pole. The pole was all in one piece, without splicing, and the flag on the top floated proudly at an elevation of fully *eight feet* from the ground. What the flag was made of is hard to tell. Some people hint that since that flag has been hoisted, some "Colored Person" has been *minus* his or her most intimate garment. Enthusiasm is rising. The excitement is getting up.

THE RACE.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the great race over the Fashion course near New York. The contestants were to be Planet, Congaree and Daniel Boone. Congaree and Daniel Boone to carry 104 pounds, and Planet 114, the ten pounds additional being on account of his greater age. The stakes were $20,000—that is $5,000 a piece and $5,000 added by the proprietors of the course. We see it reported that Daniel Boone had met with an accident and could not start. Possibly the race did not come off Tuesday, as the telegraph makes no mention of it.

THAT SAME OLD 'COON.—Messrs. Myers & Moore have got his skin. He lived so long and was so wicked that his hair turned perfectly white. He was an old 'coon in 1840.

Seriously the perfectly white raccoon skin to be seen at the store of these gentlemen is quite a curiosity. It is beautifully dressed, and would make a nice muff.

THE ELECTION DAY.—By law the presidential election, or rather the election of electors who are to vote for President and Vice President, is held on *the Tuesday after the first Monday in November*. At one time each State held its election for electors on any day it chose, but now, by act of Congress, the day is uniform throughout the country.

BEAUFORT.—The total population of Beaufort, N. C., is 1,676, an increase of over 400 since 1850.

RALEIGH.—The total population of Raleigh is 4,863, being an increase of only 345 since 1850, and the limits of the city have been extended more than enough to make this difference.

☞It is said that Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, has written to the Bell and Everett men of Easton, Pa., that he will hereafter speak in favor of the election of Lincoln. This will surprise nobody who has noticed the course of this arch-traitor.

H. J. St. John, a Douglas elector in Tennessee, has come out for Breckinridge. He says the battle in that State is altogether between Bell and Breckinridge, and he is not disposed to aid in giving its vote to the former.

The London *Times* says that the English wheat crop will be a full average, and of fine quality. This will not suit the speculators.

☞The population of thirty-one counties in Kansas Territory is 83,445. There are still nine counties to hear from, which will probably bring the aggregate population of the Territory up to at least ninety thousand persons.

☞North, when the Bell men want to get up a "mass meeting" they carry the audience as well as the speakers round with them in an omnibus.

☞The Prince of Wales is coming to Richmond, Verginia. He will be presented to the "First Families."

Later from California, by Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 24.—The pony express, with San Francisco dates to the 12th, arrived here last evening.

GENERAL NEWS.—The steamer John L. Stephens sailed yesterday for Panama with 232 passengers, and $1,000,000 in gold, (of which $929,000 was for New York,) and 142 bags of Washoe silver ore, valued at $16,000.

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to the 31st of August, arrived at Carson Valley this morning.

The tenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated by the pioneers in San Francisco on the 10th, by the partial suspension of business, a procession through the principal streets, an oration, and a grand ball at the largest public hall.

At the republican primary election in San Francisco, on the 8th inst., ten out of the twelve districts decided against making a partizan nomination for local officers, and in favor of an alliance with the people's party in the municipal election. This is regarded as a complete re-endorsement of the reform city government.

The trial of W. H. Stone for killing a member of the last Legislature, during a political dispute, is proceeding at Sacramento before Judge Hardy, the same Judge before whom Judge Terry was recently acquitted.

The Breckinridge State Convention is in session at Sacramento. An electoral ticket will undoubtedly be nominated, as many of that party believe that the State can be carried for Breckinridge.

The Camel express is about to be established between Los Angelos and Fort Mahone.

Sufficient census returns are made to the marshal to form a basis for estimating the population of California at 500,000.

FROM OREGON.—The dates from Oregon are to the 6th inst. A silver excitement has been brewing in Oregon for several months, and the most extravagant rumors now prevail respecting the mines in different parts of the Cassade mountains, bordering on Willamette valley. Several parties have been prospecting during the summer and many more were preparing to go. Dr. Bray, of Salem, has left at the Statesman office specimens of silver ore from the Lantram mines, which assayed $4,206 to the ton. Other specimens assayed $1,200 to $2,000 per ton.

The Latest per Telegraph.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 12.—The Breckinridge and Lane convention reassembled here this morning, when J. B. Weller was elected permanent president. The following persons were appointed electors: Wm. Ceronal of Los Angelos; A. P. Dudley, of Calaveras county; V. E. Gerger, of Tehama, and Zach. Montgomery, of Sutter co. The convention is still in session.

San Francisco, September 12.—An active trade with the country has improved the general tone of the markets, and has increased transactions from first hands. The demand seems to be a healthy one. Rio coffee sells at 14 1-2 a 15 cents.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next annual Meeting of this Association will be held in Wilmington, the session beginning at seven o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 13th of November.

As usual the delegates will be passed over the various Railroads of the State for half fare, and will be hospitably entertained at the place of meeting.

The Committee authorized to determine the time and place of meeting have felt bound to call the next session as far South as the facilities for Railroad travel would permit; and this consideration, and the excitement preceding the presidential election are the reasons for fixing the time so late in the year.

Executive Committee.
C. H. WILEY, *Sup. Com. Schools of N. C.*
J. D. CAMPBELL, *Recording Secretary.*
C. C. COLE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

FIRE.—On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire, pealed forth from the town bells, which quickly put them in commotion. On getting out of doors, in the Northern portion of the town, so brilliant was the light, that the people thought the fire was in the South eastern portion, while those in the latter portion, were induced to believe it was about Mr. Lane's—it was ultimately found, however, to be in none of these localities; and early, yesterday morning we learned that it was a barn, the property of James A. Washington, Esq., of the Firm of Andrews and Washington, which had been consumed, together with its contents, about sixty barrels of corn, and a quantity of seed cotton.

The Barn stood in a field, about two miles from town, and was not contiguous to any other building, so that there is little or no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. We are sorry to learn that the loss of Mr. Washington is put down at not less than eight hundred dollars.—*Goldsboro' Rough Not

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 20th, 1860.

The steamship Europa has arrived here. She brings Liverpool dates to the 9th inst.

Information, considered reliable but not yet confirmed, states that Palmerston had received a dispatch to the effect that Garabaldi triumphantly entered the city of Naples on the 7th inst.

Turin advices state that three corps d'armee are to be placed on a war footing.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

GARIBALDI IN NAPLES.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24th, 1860.

The steamship Adriatic from Southampton on the 12th, has arrived at this port.

Garibaldi with his staff entered the city of Naples on the 8th instant, amid demonstrations of intense joy.—A provisional government had been formed and the city is tranquil, The fleet and arsenal consigned to the command of Admiral Persand. Victor Emanuel has been proclaimed King of Italy. The capitulation of the fort is expected immediately.

Russia desires a perfect reconciliation with Austria.

Ancona is declared in a state of siege.

France, as the Pope's protector, will withdraw her protection from Sardinia if the latter sanctions accessions of Papal territory.

Garibaldi found eighty millions lire at the Bank of Naples.

LATEST.—The Sardinian flag is flying from all the forts at Naples. Panic prevails at Rome.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12th, 1860.

Cotton has advanced 1/8 a 1/4d. since Friday. Weather favorable.

Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady, and there is less pressure to sell. Corn dull.

Provisions quiet.

Rosin steady.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 32s.

Rice steady.

Consols 93 1/8 a 93 1/4.

LATER FROM HONDURAS.---GEN. WALKER AND COL. RUTTER SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21, 1860.

Later dates from Honduras state that Gen. Walker and Col. Rutter have been shot. The rest of Walker's company were released.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm; sales of 3,500 bales. Flour buoyant; Southern $5 65 a $5 85. Wheat advanced 2 cents per bushel. Corn quiet; mixed 67½c. Naval Stores unchanged. Rice steady at 4¾ a 4⅞c.

From the Observer, New York, August 18, 1859.

DOMESTIC CABINET MENDER.—It is one of the marvels of the age that such vast sums are expended in getting up apparently trifling articles; and another marvel that these are of so much utility. Large fortunes have been made out of matches, which are sold at the rate of one or two hundred for a penny. Somewhat similar, we are told, is to be the success of a recent invention for repairing all kinds of furniture,—"Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is prepared chemically, will keep in all climates, may be appplied on the instant, and if all that is said of it is true, must become highly useful in repairing broken furniture, dilapidated books, and indeed in all cases where glue is usually applied.

New York Union Ticket Against Lincoln.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Union Presidential Electoral ticket against Lincoln is understood to be finally arranged to include six Breckinridge District Electors, viz: J. H. Broner, Jacob A. Westervelt, Wm. B. Duncan, W. A. Robbe, Stephen P. Russell and A. B. Conger; and Henry S. Randall for the State at large, in the place of R. H. Walworth.

North Carolina Eastern Central Fair.

The first Annual Exhibition of this Society will take place in Goldsboro', beginning on the 23d day of October, and continuing four days.

The buildings are spacious, the grounds equal, if not superior, to those of any Fair in the State, and every effort has been used to make the enterprise a complete success. The list of premiums (which will be published by the first prox.) is fully equal to those offered by any fair in this State, embodying new features, among which may be enumerated the offer of a handsome Banner to the best drilled military company on the grounds. It is also proposed to show in the ring the largest and best looking set of men, and the most of them, to be found in any county in the State.

In addition to the regular exhibition of stock, machinery, fancy work, &c., each day will be diversified by a different programme of amusements, and exercises of horses, &c.

A fine band of music will be in constant attendance. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished gentlemen, and every possible effort made to render the week's entertainment satisfactory to all who shall be present.

The committee are in daily expectation of an answer from Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, whom they have invited to deliver the Annual Address.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

FROST.—Frost was seen in this vicinity on Saturday morning. This is the third of the season, viz: on the 13th, 14th and 22d inst. We hear of no damage to crops.—*Fayttetville Observer.*

Mr. Allen's Appointments.

W. A. ALLEN, the Democratic Elector, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places. He will speak in

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the 1st of October.	
Fayetteville, Cumberland county,	4th do.
Whiteville, Columbus county,	8th do.
Wilmington, New Hanover county,	11th do.
Smithville, Brunswick county,	13th do.
Kenansville, Duplin county,	18th do.
Summerville, Harnett county,	23rd do.
Rockingham, Richmond county,	25th do.
Lumberton, Robeson county,	27th do.
Clinton, Sampson county,	30th do.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

From the Troy Budget.

The Siege of Corinth.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:

"The foes that he singly kept at bay,
Out numbered his thin hairs of *Silver Grey.*"

We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but *we do know* that under the effects of applications of Helmstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in appearance at least,) members of "Young America."

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sept. 24. 16--1m-daw.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON?

OUR friends in the country will be visiting Wilmington during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of selecting Clothing for every day and Sunday wear. And in more than one instance, a wedding suit will be wanted. We unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, and advise the readers of the *Journal* accordingly, that they will find the most desirable stock—the best made—the most approved cut, and, in short, the most desirable Clothing of all qualities—from the finest to the coarsest—at BALDWIN'S Mammoth Clothing House, 38 Market st. Mr. B. directs and superintends the making of all the Clothing he offers, and guarantees every garment perfect. This is one of our best Southern houses, and deserves the patronage of our people.

In addition to outer wear, we noticed the largest assortment of Under Garments we have ever seen in a Southern house, and the prices were certainly reasonable.

The extensive assortment of Trunks for Ladies and Gentlemen is very attractive, and we are informed from a very reliable source, that BALDWIN sells Trunks superior in make to any others in Wilmington, and at prices ten to twenty per cent. below smaller dealers. He keeps a large Trunk Wareroom filled with new styles Trunks and Bags, outside of his Store on Market Street.

Unhesitatingly, we recommend our readers to patronize BALDWIN for articles in his line. You will get what you bargain for, and at a fair price. All articles are as represented. Such is our experience, and we cheerfully give it *pro bono publico.*

Sept. 20th, 1860 4-7t

MARRIED.

In Bladen County, on the 20th inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER LONG to Miss ANN J. LONG.

DIED.

In Salisbury, at the residence of his grandfather, Maj. Thos. Howerton, at 2½ p. m., on Sunday, the 16th inst., THOMAS BAILEY, only child of Dr. Wm. H. and Amanda Howerton, of Onslow county, aged sixteen months and eleven days.

On the 20th August in Waccamaw, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, WILLIAM LINCOLN DEVONSHIRE, son of W. T. and A. M. Bray, aged 3 years 5 months and 20 days.

The deceased, a sweet affectionate child, and a favorite and pet with all who knew him, came to his death from the effects of a fall which injured his spine. He had been clamboring into a boat as he had been used to do, but fell and received the injury of which he died, spite of all that medical skill and devoted affection could do for his relief. The bereaved parents can only look for consolation to him who has said "suffer little children to come unto me," and who has thus early taken their beloved boy home to himself.

Newbern papers please copy. COM.

On Middle Sound, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 18th inst., WM. C. EVERETT, son of R. and P. A. Everett, aged 3 years, 4 months and 8 day.

Why should we mourn his death, since Christ hath said, "Suffer little Children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven?"

To the dark and silent tomb,
Soon he hasten'd from the womb;
Scarce the dawn of life began,
Ere he measur'd out his span.

Happy infant early bless'd!
Rest, in peaceful slumbers rest;
Early rescu'd from the cares
Which increase with growing years.

All our gaiety is vain:
All our laughter is but pain.
Lasting only and divine,
Is an innocence like thine. COM.*

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
COMMON STREET,
Opposite the Charity Hospital.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.

FACULTY.

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
SAMUEL P. CHOPPIN, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.
H. D. SCHMIDT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 12th of October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary

The Faculty of this Institution are amongst the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and according to an act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording their pupils practical illustration of the subjects they teach."

The students of this Institution are equally eligible with any others to the post of Resident Student in the Charity Hospital.

The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.

Dissecting materials abundant, and at a moderate cost.

Amount of Fees for the Course of Lectures	$108 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once)	5 00
Dissecting Fee	10 00
Graduating Fee	25 00

No charge for attendance at the Hospital. For further information address

E. D. FENNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
5 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, August, 1860. 5-2t*

"WHY STAND YE ALL THE DAY IDLE?"

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN IN THE United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address, (with stamp,)

W. R. ACTON & CO.,
No. 37 (Old 41) North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 27th, 1860. 5-6m

WANTED,

A TEACHER FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41, New Hanover county. None need apply unless they can come well recommended.

THOS. S. PICKETT, Ch'n.

Sept. 27, 1860. 5-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed County Surveyor and Processioner of New Hanover county, respectfully offers his services to the people of the county.—All orders left at his residence, or addressed to him at Dogwood Grove, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 20, 1860. 4-2t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 8, Duplin county, wish to employ a competent male Teacher, to take charge of said School. Apply to

GEORGE SMITH, Ch'n.

Sept. 20, 1860. 4-3t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice, that he will, on the 17th inst., put on the Mail Line from Conwayboro' to Fair Bluff, a TWO-HORSE HACK, leaving Conwayboro' on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and Fair Bluff on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving each end of the route at 6 o'clock, A. M.

H. H. PORTER, Contractor.

Sept. 14, 1860. 4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 4th day of October next, I will sell by public Auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, several valuable Slaves, to wit: Abram, Jacob, Maria and Dinah, belonging to the estate of Jacob F. Newkirk.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

A. F. NEWKIRK, Adm'r.

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

EXECUTORS SALE.

ON THURSDAY the 4th day of October next, we will sell at public Auction, at Exchange Corner, in Wilmington, the following Slaves: Menus and Mary, belonging to the estate of Timothy Newkirk.

Terms of sale six months credit, the purchaser to give bond with good security.

JNO. D. POWERS, } Ex'rs.
H. F. MURPHY, }

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, I will sell by public auction, at Exchange Corner in Wilmington, several valuable slaves, to wit: Lucy and child, James and Bob, belonging to the estate of Joseph Newkirk; and Nelly and Amanda belonging to the estate of Henry Newkirk.

Terms of sale, six months credit, purchaser to give bond with good security.

JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 13, 1860. 7-1t—4-2t

A FRESH SUPPLY,

BY STEAMER PARKERSBURG,
at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE:

Nemesis, by Marion Harland;
Jack Hopeton; or, the Scrapes of a Georgian;
Gerard, the Lion Killer;
Those Large Fine Glass Inkstands;
Writing Papers;
Blank Books;
School Books. [Sept. 26.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by

W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

VALUABLE STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

At Lillington, (Long Creek,) Commencing Thursday, Oct. 4th, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to close his store business, will offer his whole stock of GOODS at public auction, at his store at Lillington, Long Creek, commencing on Thursday, October 11th, 1860, and continuing from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Said stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS, TIN WARE, SPICES, ESSENCES, PATENT MEDICINES, etc., etc.; in fact, the full stock generally kept in a country Store.

The above will be disposed of without reserve to the highest bidder. All sums under five dollars, cash on delivery; all over, notes with approved security, interest from date.

ALSO TO RENT.

After the close of the sale, the Store building will be rented by the year, or leased for a term of years. Said building is elligibly located in the town of Lillington, is handsomely arranged, and will conveniently accommodate any amount of business that any person may desire, or find it profitable to transact.

JAMES P. MOORE.

Sept. 13th, 1860. 3-3t*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

LANDING TO-DAY,

FROM STEAMSHIP PARKERSBURG:—

10 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 kegs Extra Goshen Butter;
10 boxes Cheese;
Laguayra Coffee, Smoked Beef, &c. For sale by

Sept. 26. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

BEEF TONGUES.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE BEEF TONGUES. For sale by

Sept. 26. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

WACHOVIA FLOUR.

SUPPLY RECEIVED YESTERDAY—fresh from the Mill. For sale by

Sept. 26. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

CHOICE BACON.

25 HHDS. STRICTLY CHOICE Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders. For sale by

Sept. 26th HATHAWAY & CO.

HOOP IRON.

10 TONS new and bright Hoop Iron. For sale by

Sept 26th HATHAWAY & CO.

EASTERN HAY.

200 BALES prime Eastern Hay at very low prices.—For sale by

Sept. 26th HATHAWAY & CO.

NEW CROP RICE.

25 CASKS Prime New Crop Rice, daily expected. For sale by

Sept. 26th HATHAWAY & CO.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

Having been thoroughly repaired, will resume her regular trips on the Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 24th, 1860. 16-tf

INKS—INKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Thadeus David & Co.'s, and Arnold's, in half-gallons, quarts, pints, half-pints, 6 oz., 4 oz. and stands, with a superior article of Carmine, at

Sept. 21. KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

NOW IN STORE.

10 BBLS. PRIME LEAF LARD;
40 " N. Y. City Mess Pork;
25 boxes Tobacco—assorted qualities;
5 " Y. & R. P. Jones' premium Tobacco;
15 bbls. N. C. Apple Brandy;
75 " Common Whiskey;
15 " N. E. Rum;
5 " Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey;
20 " C. Sugar;
5 " Crushed Sugar;
4 " Powdered do.;
50 kegs Nails, 4 to 10d. For sale in quantities to suit, by

Sept. 20. BIZZELL & CO.

TO ARRIVE.

800 LBS. BAKED FEATHERS. For sale in lots to suit customers. C. POLVOGT,

Sept. 19. Corner Front and Princess Streets.

JUST OPENED.

AT C. POLVOGT'S, Corner of Front and Pincess St., 2 Cases *WINDOW SHADES*, of new and beautiful designs. The different sizes to match.

Sept. 25. C. POLVOGT.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE will meet at my office on *Saturday*, 29th *inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Those interested will please attend. The Committee are requested to be promptly present. S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Sept. 11. 3-3t—5-taw-tm

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.

R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.

Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN.

R. M. McINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.

JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.

Sept. 21st, 1860 14&5-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS TO

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL.

FOR STATESMEN, Judges, Editors, Physicians of the oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

There and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this, if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD—Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Aug. 7th, 1860. 285&90-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 25	@	1 80
New	2 00	@	2 15
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	24
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	20
Laguayra	14	@	15
Rio	15	@	16
St. Domingo	12½	@	13½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	0	@	10¼
strict mid'g	00	@	10½
good mid'g	00	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	90	@	95
DOMESTICS.			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 50	@	7 75
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Superfine	0 00	@	7 50
Fine	0 00	@	7 25
Cross	0 00	@	7 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and upwards,			
per ton,	60	@	00
Super. Lime	@50	@	00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton,	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	70	@	75
Oats	47	@	48
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
Do. B. Eye	0 95	@	1 00
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5	@	5½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5½	@	6
Dry	7½	@	9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 05	@	1 10
N. River	85	@	90
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	75 00	@	77 50
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	80	@	85
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl't Boards.	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.			
Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.			
Whiskey	28	@	35
N. E. Rum	35	@	40
Gin	37	@	45
Brandy	40	@	50
do. Apple	75	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	1 92
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 40
Hard	0 00	@	1 20
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	2 10
do. in order	0 00	@	2 25
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2	00	@	3 00
do. No. 1	1 25	@	1 75
do. No. 2	1 10	@	1 15
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 05
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	37	@	38½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	3½	@	4
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	0 00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	1 00
Irish, do.	00	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings	00	@	13½
Shoulders	11½	@	11¾
N. C. Lard	14½	@	15
West'n do	14	@	14½
Butter	20	@	27
Cheese	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	21 50	@	22 00
Clear do	00 00	@	00 00
Butt	17 00	@	18 00
Beef, Mess	15 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	15	@	30
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 50	@	2 25
Mutton	1 50	@	2 25
SALT,			
Alum. ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack.			
ground, cargo	00	@	1 05
do. fm store	15	@	1 20
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	8	@	9
New Orleans	8	@	9
Muscovado	7	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	10¾	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated	11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g.	14 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	11 00
Mill, prime	8 00	@	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00	@	7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	14	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 30 @ 35
Rosin	do	00 27½ @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	do	00 50 @ 55
Flour	do	00 00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross		00 0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	0 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	-00	0 @ 0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE.—There has been more activity in the market for this article since our last, principally caused, however, by the meagre quant

THE PUBLIC RECORD AND PAST HISTORY
OF
JOHN BELL AND EDWARD EVERETT.

Heretofore, it has been the custom of the political parties which have divided the country, when they met in National Convention to nominate candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States, to lay down a platform of principles upon which they asked the support of the American people. The vote of the citizen was given in accordance with his views of public policy and measures, and decided in favor of one or the other party as their principles of political action agreed with his. Men were supported only as the representative of principle. In this canvass, however, one of the political parties has deemed it proper or expedient to depart from this salutary custom, and has absolutely refused to declare the political principles by which its supporters will be guided, or the political measures they will seek to enact, should they be installed in power.—We have only a general and unmeaning declaration in favor of the "Union, the Constitution, and a faithful execution of the laws," to which even Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the Black Republicans, fully subscribes. They make no issue with any of the other political parties, not even the Black Republicans. They refuse to inform us of their construction of the Constitution—whether it warrants squatter sovereignty in the Territories, or guarantees to every citizen in them the full protection of his property. We are left in the dark as to whether, according to their interpretation, this Constitution is a Know-Nothing Constitution, or proclaims civil and religious liberty to every man. Nor are we informed what "laws" they propose to enact and enforce. All is vague and unmeaning. They differ from nobody, so as to get the vote of everybody. For all we know, their views may not materially differ from those of the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin. Indeed, if the "past record" of the opinions of their candidates is any index, we can see no material difference between them.

Nor are their candidates more explicit or disposed to furnish information of their views upon the exciting questions of the day. They have both refused to declare their sentiments, but refer us back to their "past history." Mr. Bell, in his letter of acceptance, used this language:

"The convention, in disregarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledge from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the Government, wisely considering that the surest guarantee of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service."

And his home organ reiterates his language, and says: "Mr. Bell can refer only to his life and his opinions, already expressed. To these opinions he has *nothing to add; from them he has nothing to take away.*" The only mode, therefore, for the citizen to learn the views of these candidates is to refer to their "past history connected with the public service," to which they are invited. To the record, then, let us go.

As the slavery question is the poramount issue in this canvass, let us first take up the record of Mr. Bell in reference to it, before proceeding to other matters.

JOHN BELL ON ABOLITION PETITIONS.

Up to the 23d Congress, Mr. Bell had been the firm friend and supporter of General Jackson. He represented the district in which General Jackson lived in Tennessee, and the General knew him well. Up to this time he had voted uniformly with his party against the agitation of the slavery question in Congress through the presentation of Abolition petitions. But after abandoning General Jackson, and consorting with the Abolitionists, Federalists, and disappointed Democrats, in order to reach the Speaker's chair, all of which will be more fully explained hereafter, we find him abandoning, *by degrees*, his opposition to the Abolitionists, and at last voting with them, and receiving their plaudits.

During the 24th Congress, the Abolitionists and Federalists of New England first conceived the idea of annoying Congress by the presentation of large batches of Abolition petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery in the States, and in the District of Columbia. Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Slade, of Vermont, were their chosen mouth-pieces. These gentlemen would present these petitions, and then deliver long harangues upon them. To stop this agitation and waste of the public time, it was usual to lay these resolutions on the table. Accordingly, on the 18th of December, 1835, when a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was presented, a motion was made to lay it on the table. *Mr. Bell voted in the negative with Messrs. Adams, Slade & Co.*—(See page 34.)

Again, on the 21st of September, when a similar petition was presented, and a motion made to lay it on the table, which was carried by ayes 140, noes 76, we find Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade & Co., against the motion.—(Page 39.)

The frequency of the presentation of these petitions, and the time wasted in their discussion, to the great detriment of the public interest, called for some decisive action on the part of the House. Consequently, Mr. Owens, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules, in order to introduce the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress.

"*And be it further resolved*, That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without reading."

Mr. Bell voted with Adams, Slade & Co., and defeated the motion to suspend the rules, two-thirds being necessary for that purpose.—(Page 39.)

In order to dispose of this matter, Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, "with instructions to report that Congresss possesses no constitutional power to interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy; and that in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union." On the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering this resolution, the yeas were 135, noes 65. *Mr. Bell voted in the negative.* He also voted against ordering the main question to be put so as to bring the House to a vote on the resolutions, but he yet lacked the nerve to vote against them.—Pages 170, 171.

During the month of May, Mr. Pinckney, from this committee, reported a series of resolutions, the first of which was the following:

"*Resolved*, That Congress possesses no constitutional power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy."

The question then recurred upon bringing the House to a vote on the resolutions by ordering the main question to be put, when we find Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade, & Co. to stave off a vote. They did not succeed, however, and the question recurring on the resolution itself, we find Mr. Bell *dodging the vote!* He did not desire to offend his Abolition friends, one of whom (Mr. Adams,) said in reference to the resolution:

"If the House would allow me five minutes' time, I pledge myself to prove that resolution false and utterly untrue."—Page 498.

Finding by the above vote that they could not defeat the other resolutions, the Abolitionists then strove to stave off a vote on them by factious motions. They would move to adjourn, and then while that question was being taken, another of them, when his name was called, would ask to be excused from voting. The Speaker decided, while the yeas and nays were being called, no member could interrupt the proceedings by a motion to be excused from voting. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained, ayes 138, noes 46, Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade, & Co. in the negative, against the decision. But their efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote upon the others of the series of resolutions, the last of which was in these words:

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Bell, though in the House, refused to vote, or, in other words, *dodged* the vote. He would not offend his new Abolition friends by voting *for* the resolution, and if he voted *against* it, the people of Tennessee would have laid him on the shelf forever. So, to get on good terms with both, he dodged the vote! He could not conceal his chagrin, however, at being forced to show his hand or dodge, and he was indignant that his Abolition friends were not allowed to debate the resolutions, and, by factious motions, stave off a vote upon them.—Hear him:

"The minority of the House were tyrannized over, and they were naturally in a refractory, restless, and perturbed condition, and if they could not be heard orderly, *they would do so disorderly.*" Page 513.

Verily, Mr. Bell is the very model of a law-and-order-man! He was willing to join the Abolitionists to trample down the rules of the House, and set at defiance its authority.

For all these proceedings, see Congressional Globe, 1st session 24th Congress. The pages have been already given.

At the next session, the former order having expired in regard to the disposal of Abolition petitions, Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules, in order to adopt a resolution that all such petitions be laid on the table, without debate, and without being read. Mr. Bell voted with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82

On the 23d of January, Mr. Adams, having presented a number of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District, and the Speaker having decided that, under the order of the House, they were to be laid on the table, Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair.—On ordering the main question to be put, the yeas were 129, nays 48, Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. On sustaining the decision of the Chair, the yeas were 145, nays 32, Mr. Bell *dodging the vote!*

Mr. Adams then presented another similar petition, and on the Speaker reiterating his decision, Mr. Adams again appealed, and the Speaker was sustained; yeas 170, nays 3. Mr. Bell again refused to vote. Pages 118—119.

This contest went on in this way until the 6th of February, when Mr. Adams attempted to introduce a petition from *slaves* asking for the abolition of slavery. This threw the House into a furor of excitement. Several resolutions were introduced in reference to his conduct: one to expel him; another, to bring him before the bar of the House to receive the censure of the Speaker; and still another, declaring that he was guilty of a contempt, &c. A motion was made to lay these resolutions on the table, which was voted down, yeas 50, nays 144, *Mr. Bell voting in the affirmative.* Another motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, which was again negatived, Mr. Bell again voting in the affirmative.

The question then recurred upon resolutions offered by Mr. Patton as an amendment to the other resolutions. The first declared against the right of offering petitions from slaves. Mr. Bell screwed up his courage to vote for it. The second, for arresting all further proceedings in the matter, and excusing Mr. Adams, was voted down, ayes 22, noes 137—Mr. Bell voting with the illustrious 22 to shield and protect his abolition friend!

These repeated insults aggravated the southern members very much; and when, on the 20th of December, 1837, Mr. Slade presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and then proceeded to deliver a most exciting and violent harangue upon the subject, the House was thrown into the wildest state of excitement. Hon. Thos. H. Benton thus describes the scene in his "Thirty Years' View:"

"The most angry and portentous debate which had yet taken place occurred at this time in the House of Representatives. It was brought on by Mr. William Slade, of Vermont, who, besides presenting petitions of the usual abolition character, and moving to refer them to a committee, moved their reference to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill in conformity with their prayer. This motion, inflammatory and irritating in itself, and without practical legislative object, as the great majority of the House was known to be opposed to it, was rendered still more exasperating by the manner of supporting it."

Repeated efforts were made by Southern members to prevent the progress of the speech by calls to order and motions to adjourn; but Slade having the floor, refused to yield it, and was suffered to proceed. The excitement was intense. At last Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, made a point of order which the Speaker sustained, and Slade was forced to give way, still, however, keeping his feet, with the intention of resuming his speech if possible. Mr. Rencher, another member from North Carolina, seized the opportunity thus afforded of getting the floor, and moved an adjournment. The contest had been bitter and violent to the last degree, and the House was in a tempest. The South and the conservative men of the North voted for the adjournment, while Slade and his backers opposed it. The list of nays was headed by John Quincy Adams, and numbered only 63, among whom was included the whole Abolition strength in the House. Three nominal southern men only voted against adjourning, so as to enable Slade to continue his speech, and one of them was JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

"*This opposition to adjournment*," says Mr. BENTON, "*was one of the worst features* of that unhappy day's work—the only effect of keeping the House together being to increase irritation and to multiply the chances for an outbreak. From the beginning, Southern members had been in favor of it, and essayed to accomplish it, but were prevented by the tenacity with which Mr. SLADE kept possession of the floor; and now, at last, when it was time to adjourn any way—when the House was in a condition in which no good could be expected, and great harm might be apprehended, there were sixty-three members, being nearly one-third of the House, willing to continue it in session.

In order to avoid these scenes, on the next day a resolution was offered that all abolition petitions should be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read, or referred. On ordering the main question to be put, in order to bring the House to a vote on the resolution, Mr. Bell voted in the negative with Adams, Slade & Co. The question then recurring on the passage of the resolution, Mr. Bell found it convenient to *dodge* the vote. Pages 41, 45, Congressional Globe, 2d Session 25th Congress.

Again, during this same session, (page 474,) Mr. Adams, in a speech relating to the annexation of Texas, going off on the right of slaves to petition Congress for their freedom, and stating that he should have no hesitancy in presenting such a petition from a slave, was called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair. The House sustained the decision of the Chair, every man voting in the affirmative except the Abolitionists, who voted no, and *Mr. Bell, who did not vote at all.*

At the next session, being the 3d session of the 25th Congress, Mr. Atherton brought forward his celebrated resolutions concerning the power of Congress over the subject of slavery. The last resolution was in these words:

"Every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed or referred."

Various motions were made to stave off a vote on these resolutions. A call of the House was moved for the purpose of consuming time, when all but nine members answered to their names, being a remarkably full House. In order to get to a vote on the resolutions, a motion was made to dispense with the call, when Mr. Bell voted with Adams, Slade & Co, in the negative. The call was dispensed with, however, and the House about to come to a vote, when up sprang Mr. Bell and moved to adjourn, and this, too, when the House had been in session only one hour and forty minutes. The House refused to adjourn in spite of the votes of Bell, Adams, Slade & Co. The question then recurred on ordering the main question to be put, the object of which was to bring the House to a vote on the resolution. Mr. Bell again voted with Adams, Slade & Co., in the negative. A motion to adjourn was then again made, in order to consume time and delay a vote on the resolution. And, true to his Abolition friends, we find Mr. Bell again voting with them in the affirmative.—But the House refused to adjourn, and Mr. Bell had to "toe the mark." All his efforts to stave off the question and dodge the vote were ineffectual, and he was compelled to face "the music." He voted for all the propositions until it came to the last one, given above, in reference to the disposal of abolition petitions. A noted Abolitionist from Pennsylvania moved to lay this resolution on the table; Mr. Bell voted in the affirmative with his Abolition friends, Adams, Slade & Co.—But the House refused to lay it on the table, and the question recurring on its passage, Mr. Bell voted against it, in company with Adams, Slade & Co.—Pages 27, 28.

The next day, (page 33,) Mr. Adams moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to offer a resolution to virtually repeal the Atherton resolutions, when Mr. Bell *dodged the vote!*

We come now to the 26th Congress. At its opening, Mr. Wise rose and said, that "with a view of preventing the strife which had heretofore agitated the House and country," he now took the earliest opportunity to move a suspension of the rules of the House for the purpose of submitting a resolution that in future all petitions for the abolition of slavery "should be considered as objected to," and laid on the table without debate. The point which the Abolitionists were driving at was to get Congress to admit, inferentially, by the reception of these petitions and their reference to committees, that Congress had power over the subject, and to open the door for the agitation of the question. These were the objects at which they were driving, and Mr. Bell was willing to gratify them, for he immediately rose and inquired whether it would be in order for him to move an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Wise, "that all these petitions be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia without debate;" and, being told that "it would be wholly inconsistent" with the original resolution, replied, "then I will introduce a new resolution to this effect." Mr. Adams expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Bell's plan, except that he thought such petitions as did not relate to slavery in the District should go to a different committee.—He desired "that these petitions should be *received* by the House, treated with respect, and *referred* to appropriate committees." Mr. Bell replied, that "it had always been his opinion that the best mode of disposing of these petitions would be to refer them to a committee, and hence it was that he had proposed to introduce a resolution of the kind before alluded to." Page 89.

The day following, Mr. Wise renewed his resolution to lay all abolition petitions on the table, and moved a suspension of the rules in order to get his resolution before the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he voted immediately before and immediately after. A resolution was then introduced to raise a select committee, to whom would be referred all abolition petitions, the very thing the Abolitionists most desired, as it would give them an opportunity to agitate and discuss the question, and on the motion to suspend the rules for its adoption, Mr. Bell voted with Adams, Slade & Co., in the affirmative. Two weeks later, January 13, 1840, abolition petitions were presented, and their reception moved. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to lay the question of reception on the table. And on this motion Mr. Bell, though shown to be present by the Journal, *did not vote.* Page 119.

On the 15th of January, we again see him voting with Adams, Slade & Co., to lay on the table a resolution that all abolition petitions be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read, or referred.

It had now become absolutely necessary, in the opinion of Congress, to discountenance and prevent any further discussion over abolition petitions, praying Congress to do what it had often been solemnly declared it had not the power to do; and therefore they were not bound upon any principle to consider such petitions.—On the 28th of January, 1840, Mr. W. Cost Johnson, a leading Whig member from Maryland, offered what was afterwards known as the famous "Twenty-first Rule," declaring "that no petition, memorial, resolution, or paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr. Johnson, said, on presenting this as an amendment to the rules of the House, that "the resolutions which had been presented by others on this subject were too vague to meet his approbation, and he therefore would do this so as to leave no ambiguity, so that when a gentleman voted *he could not deceive his constituents, and could clearly define his position.*" "He, (Mr. Johnson, Whig,) called upon those opposed to the Abolitionists to vote for it, and kill the hydra abolition in an instant, in such a manner that it could not germinate its species again."

The question was then taken on ordering the main question to be put, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 147, nays 61—Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade & Co., in the negative. The question then came up on the adoption of the resolution, when Mr. Bell again voted with his abolition friends, Adams, Slade & Co., against it. It was not to be wondered at, then, that Mr. Bell received the votes of Adams, Slade & Co, for Speaker at three several Congresses. They knew their man, and the pertinacity with which they stuck to him during this (the 26th) Congress, when parties were close, showed that they had confidence in his fidelity to their designs.

On the 13th of April, Mr. Adams presented an abolition resolution from Massachusetts, on the subject of abolition petitions, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was adopted, Mr. Bell, with Adams, Slade & Co., voting in the negative.

Shortly after this, Mr. Bell went out of Congress, and did not return again until December, 1847.

It thus appears *by the record*, (the volume and page of which we have been careful to give, so that every one may examine for himself,) that upon every important question involving the rights of slavery, from the time he abandoned the Democratic party and joined hands with the New England Federalists in 1835 to 1841, when he left the House, he voted uniformly with the Abolitionists, Adams, Slade & Co., and against the great body of national men, North and South.

We now propose to show that, with one or two exceptions, when he played the fire-eater in order to make a *show* of fidelity to the interests of his constituents just before an election in Tennessee, he has continued to prove faithless to his own section, and willing to do the work of the Abolitionists, so far as he dared.

THE CLAYTON COMPROMISE OF 1848.

Representing a slaveholding community, and dependent, so far as local popularity was concerned, upon a *seeming* readiness to sanction and maintain the rights and interests of slavery, it would have been the sheerest madness in Mr. Bell ever to have avowed himself an open enemy to the institution. It matters but little, however, to the South what his sentiments are on the subject, so his acts and his votes have been given to betray the interests and abandon the rights of the slaveholding States of the Union. His record, as we have already shown, thus far discloses with what alacrity, for the bait of the Speakership, he could consort with the Abolitionists. Let us now follow him in his advent into the Senate in 1847.

The acquisition of territory from Mexico, and the necessity of forming a Territorial government for Oregon, as well as New Mexico and California, led to a heated and bitter controversy on the slavery question. The Federal Abolitionists of the North, under the lead of Hale, Hamlin, Chase, Giddings & Co., were determined to expel slavery from those Territories by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. The excitement ran high, and at one time threatened the peace of the country. In this emergency, the Senate, ever conservative, sought to cast oil upon the troubled waters, and allay the excitement. They raised a Committee of eight, consisting of four Democrats and four Whigs, one-half from the North, and one-half from the South. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, a most distinguished, able, and prominent Whig, was the Chairman of the Committee, and made so, too, by a Democratic Senate, in order to show that they regarded the settlement of this question high above all party considerations. Besides him, there were on the Committee the following distinguished Whigs: Underwood of Kentucky, Clark of Rhode Island, and Phelps of Vermont. The Democrats were, Calhoun of South Carolina, Atchison of Missouri, Bright of Indiana, and Dickinson of New York. On the 18th of July, 1848, the Committee, through Mr. Clayton, reported a bill providing Territorial government for New Mexico, California, and Oregon. On the subject of slavery, it provided that the Territorial Legislature should pass no law prohibiting or establishing it; but that the question should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for their decision. Mr. Clayton, on presenting the bill, remarked:

"This bill resolves the whole question between the North and the South into a constitutional and judicial question.—It only asks of men of all sections to stand by the Constitution, and suffer that to settle the difference by its own tranquil operation. * * * There is no principle sacrificed. *Any man who desires discord will oppose the bill.* But he who does not desire to distract the country by a question merely political, will be able by voting for this bill to refer the whole matter to the judiciary."

Messrs. Calhoun, Atchison, Berrien, Butler, Clayton, Jeff. Davis, Benton, Borland, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Mangum, King, and other Southern men, expressed their willingness to refer the matter to the Supreme Court, and abide their decision. So said, also, Bright, Atherton, Breese, Dickinson, Hannegan, Phelps, and other conservative northern men. Mr. Hale, the noted Abolitionist from New Hampshire, assailed the bill, stating:

"I have no confidence in the Supreme Court now constituted, and I am unwilling that that Court (composed of a majority of slaveholders) should decide the question. Again, the bill came short of the wishes of the people, who, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, were demanding that slavery should be abolished."

Mr. Hamlin, the present Black Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, "designated the bill as guaranteeing and perpetuating slavery in the Territories."

Mr. Corwin said:

"You have made the land (Mexico) red with blood under the pretence that you have gone thither to give freedom to the captive. You have shown, as he had always anticipated, that this was all hypocrisy, and that you now desire to fasten the iron heel, not only of peon slavery but of negro slavery upon them. He protested against this course of hypocrisy and murder and cruelty, transcending in horror the bloody code of Draco."

On the 26th of July, 1848, a vote was taken on the bill, *and Mr. Bell voted with Hale, Hamlin, and Corwin against it; voted with the Abolitionists, and against his own section;* voted with agitators and mischief-makers, and against the great body of conservative men, to defeat a bill whose object and purpose were to give the South an equal chance in the Territories with the North, and to end this slavery agitation and restore peace to the country. From the foundation of the Government until this time, never was a vote given in either House of Congress more disastrous to the interests of the South and more perilous to the union of these States than this vote of Mr. Bell. What was the *result* of that vote? Encouraged by his example, eight Southern Whigs joined the united free soil vote in the House, and succeeded in defeating it and adopting in its stead a bill securing a territoral government to Oregon alone, with the Wilmot Proviso in it, prohibiting the introduction of slavery therein. When it reached the Senate, it was there amended by adopting the "Missouri Compromise" and extending it to the Pacific ocean. The House subsequently rejected the amendment and sent the bill back to the Senate in its original form. The question now came before the Senate upon a motion to recede from its amendment, and Mr. Bell, true to his old habits, while expressing his intention to vote against receding (doubtless knowing there were enough without him,) argued with those who were for receding. He said that—

"He desired to see the Oregon bill passed, even without this (Missouri Compromise) restriction; and he could not see it as a means of attack on gentlemen. Whether he could vote for it or not was doubtful, regarding as he did the feelings of the friends with whom he was associated. He controverted the doctrine [that had been advanced by the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso] that even if the whole country, North and South, was opposed to slavery, Congress had no power to legislate on the subject. *He thought the Missouri Compromise* HAD *settled that point.*" (See Cong Globe, 1st ses. 30th Cong, page 1074—5.)

The results of Mr. Bell's vote on this occasion against the Clayton Compromise were: 1st, the passage of the Wilmot proviso over the Territory of Oregon; 2d, keeping open the slavery agitation in reference to New Mexico and California, and the excitement which thereupon ensued, which so threatened the peace and stability of this Union as to call Mr. Clay from the quiet and repose of his home, to beat back the tide of fanaticism, and give peace once more to a distracted country; and third, the exclusion of the South from the whole of California—for California finding herself without the protection of this Goverment, framed the next year a State Constitution, and in order to gain admission into the Union, prohibited slavery therein.—We entertain not a particle of a doubt, that had the Clayton Compromise passed, the Southern portion of California would have been to-day a slave State. Thus by the vote, example, and influence of John Bell, a Senator representing a slaveholding people, was a fair compromise of the slavery question defeated, the Wilmot proviso thrust down the throats of the South, the South deprived of a good opportunity of having a slave State in California, and the slavery question left open, to rankle in the public mind, and furnish fuel for the Abolition agitators. Congress adjourned in a few weeks, and Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocating the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency; and in a speech at Murfreesboro', on the 21st of September, reported in the Nashville Banner, he reviewed the action that had been had on the Oregon bill, saying:

"He was not willing to defeat that bill by any direct vote or movement on his part. He therefore voted against the proposition for postponement. He was glad the bill had passed, as he believed its defeat would have done mischief at the North. He did not feel called upon to vote for it, *though he was not clearly certain that Congress had not the power to dispose of the whole subject.* The Missouri Compromise, so long acquiesced in, went *far* to settle that question."

In the same speech he declared:

"What his (General Taylor's) opinions were on the subject of the constitutional power of Congress over the question of slavery in the new Territories, he knew not, *nor did he desire to know.*"

It will thus be seen that he abandoned the South upon the first grave question that came up after he entered the Senate, involving an important constitutional right, dear to the South, and which was being recklessly warred upon by Corwin, Hale, Hamlin & Co., and which National Democrats and Whigs, North and South, were endeavoring to compromise upon the plan of referring to and abiding by the decision of the Supreme Court—a plan which Mr. Clayton, a good Henry Clay Whig, said "any man who desired discord will oppose, but he who does not desire to distract the country will vote for." And having aided in defeating this compromise, he then joined the North in favoring the passage of a bill for Oregon, with the Wilmot proviso attached, endeavoring to shield himself by simply recording his vote in the negative, and in favoring an amendment extending the Missouri restriction, but declaring at the same time, and subsequently, that he thought the passage of the old Missouri Compromise restriction had determined the power of Congress to apply the Wilmot Proviso, excluding the slave property of the South from the common territory. Well might General Zollicoffer, the Whig representative in Congress from Mr. Bell's own district, say:

"The open efforts of avowed Abolitionists are impotent for harm, because the masses of the American people strongly reprobate them as inimical to the Constitution and to the stability of the Government; *but when Southern statesmen, whose patriotic purposes are not doubted, gravely declare that* THEY *believe the Wilmot Proviso is constitutional, the politicians and people of the North are not slow to adopt this theory;* and then the only question left with them is, Is it expedient to enact the Wilmot Proviso? Believing, as the masses in the North do, that slavery is wrong, regarding it as obnoxious, as leading Democrats do, whom my colleague regards as sound and true statesmen, is it wonderful what demonstrations we have in the North in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, *after the surrender of the constitutional question by those trusted at the South?*"

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850.

Congress met in December, 1849, under peculiar circumstances. The country was wild with excitement, disturbing the public peace and threatening a dissolution of the Union. Mad and bad men at the North adhered to their determination to override the constitutional rights of the South, to break down the equality of the States, and prohibit slavery in the Territories. Party was forgotten, and good men everywhere were conferring together to prevent the outrage and preserve the Government from a bloody issue. Mr. Clay, seeing the great danger in which the country was, left the comforts of home and retirement, to mingle once more in the exciting scenes, in order to restore peace and quiet to the Union. It was the last great drama of his life. He came not as the leader of a party, but as a representative of American patriotism. He brought forward his plan of adjustment, embodied in a series of resolutions. He proposed the admission of California, the organization of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso, and upon the principle of non-intervention according to the Clayton compromise, a more stringent fugitive slave law, and a peaceable adjustment of the boundary question between New Mexico and Texas. Instead of falling in with Mr. Clay, and giving him his support, Mr. Bell sought to embarrass and thwart the efforts of those friendly to a settlement of the question to the satisfaction of the South and the conservative men of the North. Up, therefore, he jumped, and proposed *his* plan. And what was it? By the terms of the annexation of Texas, it was in the power of the people of Texas, whenever they so desired, to form four additional States out of their territory, making five in all. Their right in this matter Mr. Webster pronounced "complete, final, and irrevocable." Yet, John Bell, a Southern Senator, proposed to admit only *two* additional States, to be formed out of the Territory of Texas; and, said he, "when admitted they will be the last of their race. They will and must close the account, in my judgment, of slave States, then and forever, or for as long as this Union lasts." Here, then, his first proposition was to surrender a right, "complete, final, and irrevocable," to form four more slave States out of Texas. Did he prove thus treacherous to the South out of ignorance? Let him answer:

"This number, (two, as he proposed,) you will recollect, Mr. President, falls *far short* of the calculations of Southern gentlemen; of the advocates of the annexation of Texas, when that question was presented to the American people. Four or five slave States, it was estimated, might and would be carved out of that Territory. *Four slave States might be carved out of that Territory, because there is a country extensive enough, rich enough, fertile enough, to sustain a population that would authorize its division into four States; but with the arrangement now proposed, this one,)* it would be IMPOSSIBLE *that such a project should be ever entertained.* * * * *Therefore, sir, there can be no prospect of the further admission of slave States into the Union at any time.*"

Thus we see Mr. Bell knowingly and wilfully proposing to surrender a "complete, final, and irrevocable" right to the formation of five slave States, to be carved out of Texas!

His next resolution was also fatal to Southern rights. He proposed to take two and a half degrees from Texas, lying north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, and attach it to New Mexico, with the avowed intention of making it a free State. But we will let him tell the story in his own words:

"The first point which will be suggested to the minds of honorable Senators by this resolution is, that *here is a surrender of two and a half degrees of slave territory to be thereafter free territory.* * * It will be remembered that the Missouri Compromise line is the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. *Thus two and a half degrees of slave territory will be given up to become free*, as I think will be conceded in the candid judgment of all. * * * While the present organization of material creation stands, African slavery can never find a foothold in New Mexico."—Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 436.

Thus, again, for the purpose of forming a free State and despoiling Texas of her slave Territory, we see Mr. Bell gravely proposing to surrender two and a half degrees of slave territory to "free soil!" Comment is unnecessary.

His next resolution proposed the admission of California.

Not a word is said of the fugitive slave law. No; all his efforts were to strengthen the "powerful North" at the expense of the South. His proposition, together with all others, were referred to the committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was the chairman, who reported a series of measures known as the "compromise measures of 1850." What was the course of Mr. Bell? Tennessee had spoken in trumpet tones in favor of those measures, and instructed her Senators to vote for them. This placed it out of the power of Mr. Bell to vote against them, but it did not prevent his *speaking against them* and seeking to defeat them. The issue was between the President's (Gen. Taylor) plan and the adjustment presented by the Committee of Thirteen. For a better understanding of the matter, we quote from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered on the 21st of May:

"Now, what is the plan of the President? I will describe it by a simile in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Here are five wounds: one, two, three, four, five—bleeding and threatening the well being if not the existence of the body politic. What is the plan of the President? Is it to heal all these wounds? Is it only to heal one of the five, and to leave the other four to bleed more profusely than ever, by the sole admission of California, even if it should produce death itself. The President, instead of proposing a plan comprehending all the diseases of the country, looks only at one. His recommendation does not embrace, and he says nothing about the fugitive slave bill or the District bill; but he recommends that the other two subjects of Territorial government and Texas boundary, remain and be left untouched, to cure themselves by some law of nature, by the *vis medicatrix naturae*, or some self remedy, in the success of which I cannot perceive any ground of the least confidence. * * * *

"The recommendation of the President, as I have already said, proposes the simple introduction of California as a State into the Union—a measure which, standing by itself, has excited the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction in the Southern portion of the Confederacy. The recommendation proposes to leave all else untouched and unprovided for. In such an abandonment, what will be the condition of things? The first approximate Territory to California is Utah, and in what condition is that left by the President's Message? Without any government at all. Without even the blessing or curse, as you may choose to call it, of a military government." * * * *

"And when you come to New Mexico what government have you? A military government by a Lieutenant Colonel of the army! A Lieutenant Colonel—a mere subordinate of the army of the United States—holds the government power there in a time of profound peace! *Stand up, Whig, who can—stand up, Democrat, who can, and defend the establishment of a military government in this free and glorious Republic, in a time of profound peace!* Sir, we had doubts about the authority of the late President to do this in time of war, and it was cast as a reproach against him. But here, in a time of profound peace, it is proposed by the highest authority, that this government, that this military government—and by what authority it has continued since peace ensued, I know not—should be continued indefinitely, till New Mexico is prepared to come as a State into the Union. There are now about ten thousand people there, composed of Americans, Spaniards, and Mexicans: and about eighty thousand or ninety thousand Indians, *civilized, uncivilized, half civilized, and barbarous people;* and when will they be ready to come in as a State? Sir, I say it under a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that, if to-morrow, with such a population and such a Constitution as such a population might make, they were to come here for admission as a State, I, for one, would not vote for it. It would be ridiculous; it would be farcical; it would bring into contempt the grave matter of forming Commonwealths as sovereign members of this glorious Union."

Mr. Bell replied to Mr. Clay. On the third of July, 1850, he commenced one of the most extraordinary speeches ever delivered in the Senate, and continued it for three days. In regard to Mr. Clay's plan of adjustment, he said:

"I have up to this moment remained uncommitted to it, as the distinguished chairman (Mr. Clay) of the committee knows. * * It has at no time met my cordial approval. * * When the plan of such gentlemen falls so far short of what the Senate and the country had a right to expect of them, it is to me, a matter of deep regret."

He then proceeded to defend the President's plan in the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the most puerile objections to Mr. Clay's adjustment.—He was exceedingly ingenious in his attacks upon it.—He sought to array the ultra Southern men and the Abolitionists against it. To the Southern men he said:

"It is proposed by the 39th section of the bill, to establish a Territorial government for New Mexico. * * * The extent of the concessions to the South, I apprehend, will be found to consist in the mere forbearance to employ odious and obnoxious forms of enactment, (the Wilmot proviso.) * * The principle of non-intervention is not violated, and that, it is said, is a great deal. * * * I confess I do not see any substantial concession to the South in all this. * * * Suppose that, contrary to all existing circumstances and presumptions, this bill having passed, slavery should be introduced into New Mexico, and after the lapse of years, when the inhabitants shall be authorized to form a State constitution, and slavery should be recognized by its provisions, what security has the South that with such a constitution, New Mexico will ever be admitted into the Union as a State? None at all."

Yet this very same John Bell proposed only *two or three months before*, to take 2½ degrees of slave territory from Texas, attach it to this New Mexico, and hand both over to the free-soilers. Further, in this very speech, towards its close, he actually proposed, in order to array the North against the compromise, to admit this very New Mexico immediately as a *free State?*

Speaking to the ultra Southern men, he again said:

"Besides the settlement of all the questions connected with Texas, I would have adopted the spirit of the Missouri compromise, and set apart some portion of the Territories, into which the slaveholder might go with his property.—This I would have considered a substantial concession to the South—a real compromise."

Yet, in his speech from which we have heretofore quoted, delivered at this same session only four months before this one, we find Mr. Bell saying:

"I know that many southern gentlemen, for whose opinion I entertain a high respect, say that the Missouri compromise line should at all hazards be adhered to. I cannot agree with them. I will not enter into a discussion now upon that point. I will only say, that, even if it could be claimed, even if there could be a recognition of slavery south of that line, it would be a barren victory, for there would be no slavery there. * * So that even if this recognition should be conceded by the North, I insist it would be of no value to the South."

Consistent John Bell! He next turned to the North, and tried to bring *them* into opposition to the compromise. He sets out by informing them that the Wilmot Proviso is not in the bills, and that it is not clear that Old Zack would veto it if it was put there. Hear him:

"I have said that I neither knew, nor sought to know, General Taylor's views upon this subject during the late canvass. *I do not now know what General Taylor would do* whether he would veto a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso or not. Nor do I believe the man is living who can say, with truth, that he is better informed upon this subject than myself."

Having stated that he did not understand General Cass to have declared what his course would have been under such circumstances, he added:

"Sir, his objection to the Wilmot Proviso, *being founded on his opinion of what the Constitution authorized*, and not upon any opinion favorable to the extension of slavery, *it would have been an act of unusual boldness to have declared that he would disregard the former practice of government*, and given no weight to the precedents of the Missouri Compromise *and the Oregon territorial act.*"

Thus giving the North to understand that General Taylor, should Congress pass the Wilmot Proviso, would not be guilty of an act of such unusual boldness as to veto it. Not content with this, he draws their attention to the fact that they are *instructed* to vote for it. He said:

"Look, sir, to the North and to the South, and see who they are who support the plan of the President. As to those of the North, *are they not pledged and tied to the Wilmot proviso* by their instructions? And have they not already receded a little from their platform in coming to the plan of the President?"

Then still further, to alarm and embarrass those Northern men who were disposed to go for the compromise, in spite of instructions, and trust to the people to support them, Mr. Bell said:

"Sir, for the moment you pass this bill, and as long as a territorial government, according to its provisions, shall exist in New Mexico, the watchword of the North will be repeal, or the application of the Wilmot proviso."

He went still further, and appealed to the cupidity of the North to defeat the compromise. He held out to them the glittering bait of another free State in New Mexico, the inhabitants of which were about forming a State constitution with a prohibition against slavery. He said:

"Admit New Mexico as a State, or provide for its admission at